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City Department.

A Public Library in Louisville.

Some months ago we urged upon our citizens the necessity of establishing a circulating library in Louisville. We had heard a good deal of talk about what the old managers of the Mechanic Association, the teachers and pupils of the High School intended to do, but we have waited patiently for the realization of their proposed plans, and have waited in vain. Surely such accomplished scholars as Dr. Bell and Noble Butler might spare a few moments of their valuable time to see what is actually needed for this purpose. We would like to hear from either of these gentlemen on the subject. Of course the people of this city have no greater claim on them, than on many others who are just as deeply interested in the prosperity and well-being of Louisville. But some how or other many of the leading men of our city display such a wonderful lack of enterprise and spirit of accommodation in this sort of thing, that we have hardly the courage to ask the assistance of any of them. But with Prof. Butler and Dr. Bell, the public have met with encouragement in everything of this kind. Our columns are freely offered for the purpose of bringing about a result so desirable as the establishment of a library in our midst. Take the large circulating libraries from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and you would deprive these cities of more than one half of their attractions. It is a sad commentary on the past history of Louisville, that so few facilities have been offered the public for the acquisition of knowledge.

We are rejoiced to find some of our city contemporaries disposed to second the Gazette in this matter. The Courier of Tuesday had the following judicious editorial:

In a city of the size, wealth and prosperity of Louisville, it is certainly a lamentable fact that there is no such thing as a large and well-selected public library. Many cities of half her size can boast of one, if not more, of these useful institutions; and not only that, but also well appointed gymnasias, fine public baths, and other useful accessories to a civilized community. The absence of a library here is not owing to want of means, or apathy on the part of our citizens, for the desire is often expressed to have something of the kind; but it is due to the fact that no well-directed effort has been made for the attainment of this object.

If books were now written on parchment, as in olden times when "the art preservative of all arts" was unknown, there might be some excuse for this state of things, but in this age of progress, when there are so many facilities for the collection and preservation of all kinds of information, there is no reason why Louisville should not have a carefully selected library of valuable books for the instruction and amusement of all who desire to read them.

A considerable sum would necessarily be required to purchase a suitable library and a building in which to place it; but this sum might be raised either by subscription, or by subscription and the establishment of a lecture association combined. A project was sometimes since talked of to inaugurate a lecture season here this winter, and appropriate the proceeds to the purchase of a library, but we do not see any sign of its being carried out.

It is needless to speak of the benefits of a public library; the difficulty is to get one. We throw out these remarks more for the purpose of leading some one to take hold of the matter than to present any particular plan of our own. We

are certain, however, that a good library, if once established, would cause many young men, and perhaps some of the old ones too, to spend their leisure hours much more profitably than at present. If more time were spent by young persons in the improvement of their minds, there would often be less occasions for fruitless and unavailing regrets over misspent hours and midnight revels.

Since the above was written we are gratified to learn that a company has been organized in this city, styled the Louisville Library Association, which is making rapid progress in securing a firm basis for the establishment of a library which will be an honor to the city.

Two or three meetings have already been held, at which a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested, and the indications now are that in a few weeks a series of lectures by some of the most eminent speakers in the country will be delivered in this city, and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of a library.

The following named gentlemen are officers of the association:

Jas. Bridgeford, President.
J. J. Stites and George W. Morris, Vice Presidents.
Jas. S. Pirtle, Corresponding Secretary.
John T. Harrington, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Geo. W. Caruth, Wm. J. Davis,
Ben. Cassedy, Fountain Fox,
Thos. Speed, J. N. Callahan,
Wm. F. Barrett, J. Davidson.

There is every indication that the trade of Louisville, so seriously crippled by the war, will not only resume its old proportions, but far exceed them. Our merchants have laid in immense stocks in every line of trade, and, with the facilities at their command, can make it the interest of Western and Southern buyers to buy their goods at this point. Buying directly from the manufacturers of the East and Europe, and doing business at far less expense, they can duplicate the bills of any New York jobbing house on the same terms. The amount of their shipments, and the arrangements they are able to make with the various transportation companies, enable them to deliver goods to their customers here at lower prices than smaller buyers can get them for thus far on the road home.

LOUISVILLE MERCHANTS.—Our merchants have displayed a great deal of taste in the selection of their winter stocks. Our country friends can be supplied with almost any article they may call for, and, as every one of them bought goods on the decline, cheaper than they can be obtained anywhere else, come to Louisville to trade "if you want to get your money back." Read the advertisements in the Gazette and see what our merchants have got, and recollect that Benjamin Franklin, or some body else, has said "that the man who advertises always sells goods cheap."

We saw two very fine pigs at the Express Office some days since; one directed to Hon. J. W. Gorin, Glasgow, and the other to Mr. W. L. Caldwell, Parksville, Boyle county. We understand they are from the herd of Wm. Johnson, Esq., of Bardonia, whose stock stands A. No. 1 in Kentucky. They are the pure Berkshire, which, somehow or other, succeeds in Kentucky better than any other breed.

Mr. J. G. Colmesnil, near Shepherds-ville, has a young bear, some 15 months old, from Johnson's herd, which is one of the finest animals we ever saw. Some of his pigs, we believe, are for sale at \$10 each.

Captain Wm. R. Glover breathed his last on Monday night, at the country residence of his brother-in-law, Charles S. Tucker, Esq., a few miles from the city. Captain Glover was born in this city, and from early manhood until only a few years back, was engaged in steamboat navigation. He was the cotemporary of Captains Shallers, DeHart and other old captains, and those of our old citizens who can date their recollections back to the prime of these old steamboatmen will recall many pleasant memories of Captain Glover.

A subscriber who may wish his address changed from one office to another must always give name of office where paper is now taken, as well as that to which he desires it sent.

General Reading.

Proposed Reduction of Taxation.

It is stated, with how much truth we do not know, that the Revenue Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend to the next session of Congress further reductions in our internal tax list, and a corresponding decrease in our tariff duties. These reports are received in business circles with evident gratification, showing how important the measure is regarded. All classes appear to be anxious that Congress should take up the subject without delay, and act upon it in a manner calculated to meet the necessities of the country.

It is evident that legitimate business is languishing at the present time, very many departments of industry failing to be remunerative. There are several causes for this; chief among them, however, is, we believe, the burden of taxation which we are now laboring under, resulting as it does in high prices and restricted consumption. It is customary to impute the present increase in the cost of living to an inflated currency. We would by no means underestimate the influence of this agency to derange values; but, at the same time, while we are intent on curing this evil, we should remember that even a resumption of specie payments would not bring rates back to the standard of 1860.

The impolicy of unnecessary taxation is apparent in many ways. All know that high prices are a positive evil. They compel the consumers to limit their supplies; and this, of course, reacts adversely on production. With less production, there is necessarily less wealth; and, with that, less ability to pay taxes. A Government that succeeds in teaching its people to dispense with articles not of absolute necessity has weakened private energy and deprived itself of the ability to resist oppression. It has only created the Indian's standard of wealth, "while white men have labored and made many things that are useful and convenient, we, Indians, have learned not to want them." A state-man of a civilized country would hardly wish to bring about such a state of things; and yet this is what our heavy burden of taxation must necessarily produce.

We are perfectly conscious that the requirements of the war and the debt that war has left have been the occasion and necessity for an enormous revenue. The two and a half to three thousand millions of dollars which we owe must be provided for principal and interest. No good citizen is willing to impair the public credit. But it is not necessary for this purpose to pay the debt at a period so brief as to overstrain the capacity of our people. We have expended our energy and treasure to carry on the war, and it is not wise to hasten the liquidation of the debt, before we shall have had opportunity to recuperate. Yet, it appears to us, that this is precisely what our present revenue system is doing. For the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, the receipts into the Federal Treasury amounted to more than \$550,000,000, as follows: customs, \$179,046,630 64; sale of lands, \$965,031 63; direct tax, \$1,971,751 12; internal revenue, \$300,226,812 81; miscellaneous sources, \$65,125,366 46. It has been computed that they will, at the present rates, amount for the current fiscal year to about \$650,000,000. Such an extraordinary sum drawn from the productive industry of the country close upon its exhaustion from war, must, if persisted in for a long period, seriously check if not arrest its prosperity. Certainly it ought not to be done unless the necessity for it shall be imperative.

This, we are happy to say, is not the case. The civil and foreign service of the country requires only an expenditure of about forty millions of dollars. The War Department will require an equal amount, and the Navy perhaps as much more. The pension and other charges will be about twenty millions in round numbers. The interest on the public debt will not exceed one hundred and forty millions, making two hundred and eighty million dollars in all. If, then, to this we add a sinking fund of only \$20,000,000 annually, we would have sufficient to pay all the yearly charges against the government, and be able to liquidate the whole amount of the debt in the lifetime of a generation.

It is practicable, therefore, for Congress to reduce the aggregate of our taxes to three-fifths, if not one-half, their present volume, and still maintain the public credit and meet honorably all engagements. Whatever amount is raised more than is necessary for these purposes is extortionate, and must be borne by the taxpayer with undue severity. Instead of building up the industries of the country, it wrests from the producer the very means of subsisting himself and paying any tax whatever. The agriculturist disposing of his land to liquidate his debts, instead of occupying it and providing for them with the income, is no inapt picture of a Government prosecuting such a policy. Let there be delay till our people shall have begun to prosper again, and then we shall be able to repay all with ease.

No legislation can be more popular; but the reductions must be made with care. The ruling principle should be to

retain direct taxes and to remit indirect taxes. We notice the suggestion to modify the rate of the income tax by reducing it to three per cent, and exempting all incomes less than \$1000 a year. This, we think, is not sound policy. No tax is collected so economically as this, and with so little injury to the taxpayer. It is the body of indirect taxes that are especially productive of evil. They cost the Government, in many cases, more than the amount of the tax to collect them, and they are the excuse for saddling a still larger burden by the producer upon the consumer. The manufacturer who pays three per cent, to the Government will charge his customers ten per cent to reimburse himself.

Then, again, another principle which should govern is to relieve from taxation all our production. We cannot compete with other countries, when we put burdens on the producer that the foreigner does not labor under. Thus, in taxing manufactures, we are shutting out our manufacturer from foreign markets. In taxing cotton we are putting a premium on foreign production, which, under this stimulus, and the present difficulties our own planters experience, bids fair to seriously cripple the planting interest.

But we have not space at present to note special cases of hardship. Every consideration of sound political economy dictates that the tax burden should be at once diminished, and so divided as to render it as easy as possible to carry. We are at this moment the most heavily taxed of any people; and our patience, so exemplary and deserving, should not be overborne. We acknowledge, we insist on the importance and imperative duty of maintaining the faith of the nation. But we do not lose sight of the fact that the debt was created in the first instance because it was supposed to be impossible to raise immediately by tax the amounts of money required. For the like reason the same principle should be applied in the matter of its payment. The liquidation should by no means be so accelerated as to operate prejudicially to the enterprise and best interests of the people. Give time to recover from the shock and depression occasioned by war, and then there will be greater ability to endure taxation.—[Chronicle.]

Condition of Domestic Manufactures.

The condition of our manufacturing industries presents features which excite some degree of foreboding in the minds of sagacious observers. Although this may be affirmed of our manufacturing generally, yet we apply the remark more especially to our cotton and woolen manufactures, as coming specially within the representation of this journal. It is well known to all connected with these industries that the four years of war were, upon the whole, a period of extraordinary prosperity with these interests. At the opening of the war, large accumulations of cotton goods were held by manufacturers, upon which they realized a very large advance on prices; and, in addition to this, they secured well nigh double the ordinary profit upon their current production during the period in which cotton steadily rose from 10 cents to \$1 per pound. Their profits during this period were something almost unprecedented in the history of manufacturing. The manufacturers of woolen goods, though not fortunate to an equal extent, yet realized extraordinary profits during the period from 1861 to the close of 1864. The price of wool steadily advanced, giving to their stocks of raw material a constantly increasing value, and also enabling them to get higher prices for their goods. The immense demand for goods for the army and navy, causing a consumption of wool estimated at 50 millions of pounds per annum, also had the effect of producing a scarcity of ordinary goods, which was naturally attended with prices. Under these circumstances, the woolen trade reaped a rich harvest out of the nation's misfortunes. The natural effect of these extraordinary profits was to induce many of the owners of cotton mills only partially worked to adapt their machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods. New capital was attracted into an investment which was proving so profitable. New mills were built; and those already existing increased their machinery. And this increase of productive power was materially stimulated by the increase of the duties upon foreign wools; which, in accordance with protectionist logic, was generally construed as favoring the prosperity of domestic interests.

The effect of this prosperity was very different in the case of the woolen and the cotton interests. In the woolen trade, a large proportion of the extraordinary profits was invested in increasing its productive resources. In the case of the cotton trade, a large number of mills were surrendered to the woolen trade; so that the close of the war perhaps found us with fewer spindles than we had at its commencement, a circumstance much in favor of that branch of trade, inasmuch as it counteracted the natural tendency to a decline in prices. Thus the change that brought an advantageous order into the cotton trade, tended to the relief of the woolen manufacturer the serious injury of a protracted over-production. It is partially owing to this circumstance that the cotton trade has so well regulated its supply of goods to the

condition of the market during the last twelve or eighteen months. Had there been the same number of spindles in operation as formerly, there would have been more competition for cotton, which, upon a light supply, would have tended to force up the price; and, at the same time, a larger production of goods, which would have tended to force down their value; so that the trade would have suffered much more from the downward course of prices than it actually has. Nor is it to be overlooked that the cotton manufacturers have not, as in the case of the woolen trade, invested their savings in new buildings and machinery, but have reserved a good proportion of their profits for working capital. This has enabled not a few of them to be independent of embarrassing advances from commission agents, and gives them an adequate resource against the losses incident to the collapse of the inflation of prices. In this view of the case, it would seem reasonable to conclude that the manufacturers of cotton goods are not, as a rule, in a condition calculated to excite any serious apprehension of their ability to stand the searching test of the decline in prices toward the normal level. It would doubtless have been better had some of the large corporations paid more regard to providing for the ultimate fall of prices, by providing an ample reserve capital, and shown less anxiety to distribute large dividends. But, under all the circumstances, it may perhaps be safely presumed that those who need working capital will find commission houses who deem it safe to advance it.

With very many of the woolen manufacturers, the case is very different.—They have employed their savings in the purchase of new machinery; instead of foreseeing that the suspension of the war demand and the substitution of woolen fabrics by cotton, as the latter grew cheaper, would cause ultimately a diminished consumption of woolen goods. They thus find themselves without adequate capital for running their enlarged works; and their limited means are being steadily diminished by the losses attendant upon an excessive production of goods. The large failure at Cohoes is principally attributable to these very causes; though it may have been precipitated by an unusual recklessness and incompetence in management. A natural consequence of this course of affairs is very apparent among the agents of manufacturers in this city. Commission houses are flooded with applications for advances of capital from woolen manufacturers, advances not upon goods consigned, but in addition to the ordinary loans of that character. The proposals of this character made to some of the larger commission firms recently exceed in amount what would be credited, were we to make definite statements. There is a class of new houses who, in their eager competition for accounts, have met these applications with large advances of capital, probably upon conditions which they consider makes them secure; but the more conservative firms feel that such a business is too hazardous to be encouraged, and that they cannot undertake to provide the working capital of the manufacturer without compromising their own position and incurring risks which do not properly belong to their business. We do not venture an opinion as to the extent to which advances of this character have been made to the woolen manufacturers; but it may be safely asserted that, under existing circumstances, such loans are attended with great risk. The present banking inflation may render the negotiation of notes issued in these transactions comparatively easy; and this with sanguine merchants no doubt helps to foster the evil; but the question is surely worth considering what would be the state of affairs should any unexpected events compel the banks to exercise a severe discrimination in their discounts. Or suppose that a few failures of manufacturers should make the fact still more patent, that the commission houses are deeply involved in the affairs of the manufacturers, and that the mill owners are bolstered up in an unsound condition by New York capital; what then would become of the negotiability of commission paper? The banks would discount less of such credits; the commission agents would be compelled to curtail their accommodation to the manufacturers; many of the manufacturers would have to suspend; with their suspension, that of their agents would follow; the stoppage would extend equally to the wool houses; and thus we should have, inevitably, a serious panic in one of our leading branches of industry; which, in the present unsound condition of affairs, might result in the most serious general disaster.

We have no desire to excite unnecessary apprehensions; but we can see nothing but evil as the probable result of allowing the present unsound condition of affairs to go unchecked. The true course for manufacturers is, not to seek loans which will enable them temporarily to withstand the effects of a losing business; but to take the means for preventing their business resulting in loss. The only effective means to that end is a curtailment of production; and a severe curtailment. Were every woolen manufacturer in the country to reduce his production for next spring one-third below the current amount, he would have less oc-

casion to place himself under embarrassing obligations to his distributing agent, would be able to obtain any necessary advances upon more advantageous terms, and would probably realize upon his production a moderate profit instead of a heavy loss. By this course alone can the woolen trade be saved from the most serious disaster.—[N. Y. Economist.]

Monthly Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, }
Washington, D. C., Oct. 1866. }

The returns of local correspondents, up to the first day of October, verify, in all essential particulars, the statements respecting the crops contained in previous monthly exhibits.

The condition of corn has suffered some deterioration from early frosts and excessive rains, but the quantity of the crop is larger than the largest ever previously chronicled in the country. A final summary of its amount and quality will be given in the next report.

In the production of wheat, next to corn our most important cereal, our agriculture has been unfortunate for the past three seasons. The crops of 1862 and 1863 in the North were good, and exhibited a gratifying increase as compared with the crop of 1859. The year 1864 witnessed a slightly diminished product, followed by a further diminution in 1865, in quantity as well as in quality. Last misapprehensions of the extent of this decreased supply should prevail, the returns and estimates of these years should be viewed in a group:

ESTIMATE FOR TWENTY-TWO STATES.

	Bushels.
In 1859.....	132,031,782
In 1861.....	179,401,036
In 1863.....	160,285,823
In 1865.....	148,522,839

The estimate for the present year, now nearly complete, will not vary much from 143,000,000 bushels, showing a small percentage of decrease, which is fully compensated by the comparatively superior quality of the grain, as was predicted in a preceding number. This is ten millions of bushels more than the crop of 1859, and is within five millions of a product in proportion to the increased population.

The diminution in the South is more apparent. The estimates point to less than seventeen millions of bushels in the eleven States hitherto unreported—a fraction less than five-fifths of the crop of 1859.

It is worthy of remark, in connection with the diminution of the three past seasons, that the wheat crop of England has been likewise deficient since 1864. The California wheat harvest, of which little mention has been publicly made in connection with the present crop, is excessive. In 1860 the product of this young State was nearly six millions of bushels. Now, it is seriously claimed by leading California agriculturists that the surplus for export will be nearly double that quantity.

It is evident that the entire crop will exceed by several millions that of 1859, when the yield was reported at 173,104,924 bushels. Then there were five and a half bushels to each individual; in 1866 the estimates point to five bushels to each inhabitant. There is no ground, then, for apprehensions of scarcity, and little excuse, in the amount of the crop, for starvation prices.

The yield of oats is extraordinary, and the quality excellent. The indications point to an increase from 171,407,072 bushels in 1859 to 271,912,695 in 1866. It is the only crop in the South that maintains an equality with its last census exhibit.

Hay is less in quantity than in the previous year by from one to two-tenths, but is better in quality.

An analysis of the Southern returns up to October 1 do not warrant a reduction of the former cotton estimate much below one and three-fourths million of bales, though it is too early for final estimates. Increasing severity of damages from insects is reported.

The minor crops are duly considered in the body of the report.

ISAAC NEWTON,
Commissioner.

MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer has the following encouraging account of manufactures in that State: "The Augusta factory on the 1st instant declared a dividend of five per cent. As at was declared at the end of the third quarter of the year, we presume that it was the third quarterly dividend of the year. A profit of only two cents per yard on the cloth manufactured by it for the year ending 31st August last (6,410,000 yards,) would amount to about twenty-five per cent. on its capital stock, (\$600,000) and we may very reasonably conclude that the profit is that much per yard. The first prices for cloth of this factory's weaving are lower than those of the same description of goods made by Northern factories, and a considerable proportion of the cloth of the Augusta factory is sold in Northern markets. These facts ought to satisfy every 'doubting Thomas' of the profit there is in manufacturing cotton at the South where it is grown."

WHAT length ought a lady's crinoline to be? A little above two feet.

COMMERCIAL

STATISTICS OF KENTUCKY.

Adair County.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 22.

Let me correct a letter from Gradyville, giving a history of Adair county.

There are six towns in the county.—Columbia, the county seat, is one of the healthiest and most pleasantly located inland towns in the State, and can boast of being the birth place of some men of the first rank in the State, to wit: Hon. G. A. Caldwell, Dr. W. B. Caldwell, of your city, Isaac and Junius Caldwell, also of your city, who are ranked as the first lawyers at the Louisville bar. It is also the home of Gov. Thos. B. Bramlette and of Timoleon Cravens, who was state elector for John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency.

Miltoin is a flourishing little town, situated on the northwest bank of Russell's creek, containing one of the best water mills in Southern Kentucky. It has two stores, two groceries, two wagon shops, a good school, &c.

Two miles below, on the same creek, is Portland, containing one of the finest merchant flouring mills in the State.

In the extreme western part of the county is Flintown, one of the oldest towns in the county.

About the center of the county, in one of the most fertile districts in the county, is located Butter Point, the youngest town in the county, and, in point of commercial importance, the most business and energetic.

Among the famous divines of the county will appear the names of Revs. Wm. and Wesley Sexton and James Hill, of the Presbyterian Church; Haples, Bassett and Rogers, of the Methodist Church.

Among the most scholarly divines of the county will appear the brilliant eloquence of Dr. Francis McGowan, Rev. Taylor and Samuel E. Lee.

Young, only.

For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Clinton County.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.

Albany and Seventy-Six are the only towns in Clinton. Albany, Seventy-Six, Green Grove and Alpha are the Post Offices.

LAWYERS.—J. A. Breaux, E. Butler, D. R. Carr and C. P. Gray.

PHYSICIANS.—W. T. Long, E. Beckett, D. R. Parker, L. G. Hays, B. D. Owens, George Long and W. H. Owens.

MERCHANTS.—W. F. Harrison, Perkins & Spruiell, McKens & Chilton, Stephenson & Yates, Hays & Talbot, Harrison & Gaffey, Wm. Holsapple & Co., Bryson & Gibson, Davis & Davis, and Ellison & Wright.

Missionary Baptist Churches are at Albany, Freedom and Seminary; B. Wright is the pastor of them all.

United Baptist Churches are at Seventy-Six, Clearfork and Caney Branch.—Rev. Mr. Austin and Jos. Denton are the pastors.

Methodist Churches at Albany, Five Springs, Lettered Oaks, Davis' Chapel, Seminary, Land's Chapel and Maupin's Chapel; Edmundson Wright is the pastor of them all.

Reformers have Churches at Albany.—Rev. I. T. Reno, pastor; and at Stoney Point, Rev. Wm. Simpson, pastor.

There is but one Academy, with one teacher, 35 pupils, controlled by Rev. M. Maupin.

Total population of Clinton county, 4525; Albany, 158; Seventy-Six, 31.

I believe that the only natural curiosities of this county are the falls of Indian Creek, at the little town of Seventy-Six. Said creek has a perpendicular fall of 95 feet, off a solid lime-stone rock. Some curiosity is also attached to the Chalybeate Springs, on Poplar Mountains, 31 miles northeast from Albany. It is a place of considerable resort as a watering place, and has commanding and picturesque scenery. Immense quantities of coal lie embedded in the mountains in the eastern part of the county, known as Haskin's coal banks.

Clinton county has the honor of giving birth to our present governor, Thomas E. Bramlette. Being a border county on the State of Tennessee, Clinton county was the theater of numerous conflicts, and also suffered greatly from the depredations of Champ Ferguson, the notorious guerrilla, whose home was here at the beginning of the war, and had been for many years.

Our Churches, Schools, &c., were nearly all suspended during the late war, but are now being reorganized.

Respectfully,

J. M. B.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Green County.

TOWNS.—Greensburg, county seat; Summersville, Haskinsville, Roachville, Oscola, Allen Dale, Mt. Sherman.

LAWYERS.—Wm. B. Allen, S. A. Spencer, Wm. H. Chelf, D. T. Towles, John Harding, John W. Lewis, all residents of Greensburg.

PHYSICIANS.—A. S. Lewis, T. A. Webster, C. D. Moore, Greensburg; J. G. Ingram, T. P. Hodges, David Terrell, M. T. Goulder, T. H. Gaines, county.

MINISTERS IN COUNTY.—W. D. Ly-

mington, Presbyterian; — Jimbaugh, Methodist; — Stackhouse, Baptist.

MERCHANTS IN GREENSBURG.—T. A. Lewis, S. H. Wochling, J. H. Allen, Wm. N. Vaughn, John Woodring, drug store; Elijah Tucker, grocery store; Norman Chelf, grocery store.

The population of the county is 7,700, and of Greensburg 400.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette. NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, November 14th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the election of officers, to take into consideration the wool tariff, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Delegates are invited to attend from all the States; and it is to be hoped the wool growing interest of every part of the country will be fully represented.

HENRY S. RANDALL, Pres.
W. F. GREER, Sec.
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

TIME 35 HOURS THROUGH.

LOW RATES!

THIS LINE is now organized for business, and will receive freight on and after Saturday, August 25, for Memphis, Tenn., and all intermediate places.

Through Bills of Lading and guaranteed rates given to Memphis and all way points. Freight rates will be made to Memphis, Tenn., via the Memphis, Tenn., and all way points.

Agents, — J. VAN ALSTINE, Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

For freight and passage, apply to J. VAN ALSTINE, Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

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S. G. DARNEY, of Ky. E. BASTIN, of Ky.
W. E. RAY, of Tenn.

REIMER & DONOHUE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

AND

FURS!!

AND

LADIES' FURS

AND

WE are now receiving large additions to our stock of the above goods, all of which we will sell to Country and City Merchants at Eastern prices, for cash, or on short time to prompt dealers.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

255 Main St., North Side.

SECOND DOOR BELOW SEVENTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Attention is called to our full stock of Hats, Caps, Straw Goods and Furs, just from the manufacturers, which we offer to the South and West at the lowest prices.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JOB M. REIMER.

J. C. DONOHUE.

WE are now receiving one of the largest and best assorted stocks of the latest styles, as well as established goods, ever brought to this market.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

ALEX. CRAIG, JR. & TRUMAN, T. M. SWANSON.

CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS! CAPS!

AND

STRAW GOODS

AND

LADIES' FURS

218 Main Street,

Second door East of Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of men's and boys' black and colored staple

WOOL HATS!

Also all grades and styles

Fur and Brush Hats; Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps, Men's and Boys' Panama, Straw and Palm Leaf

Hats, all grades; Ladies' Straw and Felt Hats, all grades; Ladies' Fancy Furs, all grades.

We pledge ourselves to keep as good stocks and sell as low as any firm East or West. We solicit an examination of our stock. Particular attention paid to filling orders.

Jan 20 19

J. F. MONTGOMERY, J. CROZIER.

LOUISVILLE

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

NO. 93 GREEN STREET,

Opposite Custom-house,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of iron-work, bank-doors, jail-work, prison cells, fire and burglar-proof safes of all sizes, safe for cutlery, &c. Also, special attention paid to the manufacture of every description and pattern of wrought and cast-iron railings, verandas, balconies, with four-drawers, sand, rods, joists, anchors, bridges, grating, stair cases, trusses, screw bolts, &c.

Oct 19 MONTGOMERY, CROZIER & CO.

CIDER MILLS.

WE have in store, which we are selling at manufacturer's prices,

Improved Butcher Cider Mill,

Improved Kentucky " "

Improved American " "

Improved Males " "

PITKINS, WIARD & CO.

WHEELER'S

IMPROVED.

WATER-DRAWER

THIS is acknowledged by all who have used it, to be the simplest and best invention yet discovered for drawing water. With it you always have cool water in summer, and it never freezes in winter. Single covered water-drawers, sand, rods, joists, anchors, bridges, grating, stair cases, trusses, screw bolts, &c.

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THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

H. M. McCarty, J. H. Turner, Editors.
Occasionally assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce.
ARTHUR D. PETER—Department of Manufactures.
PROF. J. LA WIGGIE SMITH—Mining, Oil and Applied Sciences.
ISAAC S. TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, :: NOVEMBER 10, 1896.

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the publication of the Industrial and Commercial Gazette, under the style of J. H. Turner & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Turner purchasing Mr. McCarty's interest. The business will be continued by Mr. Turner, who assumes all liabilities and is entitled to all sums due the office, whether for subscription or advertising.

Mr. McCarty will continue with the Gazette as Associate Editor.

All persons indebted to the office are requested to make early payments. The style of the concern hereafter will be J. H. Turner.

J. H. TURNER.
H. M. McCARTY.

Nov. 9, 1896.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for the current month expresses the opinion that the regulations of the Treasury Department for ascertaining and collecting the tax upon raw cotton threatens to involve much inconvenience both to the producer and to the Government, which seem to be unnecessary, and if so, ought to be obviated. It cannot be expected that the cultivation of that staple will be pursued extensively if the annoyances and other inconveniences incident to carrying out the law are too aggravated for common patience, and we have no doubt that the Government will carefully reconsider the matter, and modify, so far as may be, the instructions lately issued, adopting the simplest and most inexpensive measures. It is able under the law to adopt, for the weighing of cotton and the collection of the tax. This is but the commonest dictate of justice and good policy. The act of July, 1896, requires the tax of three cents a pound to be paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the cotton shall have been produced, except in cases where permits have been duly obtained of the assessor upon the giving of proper security for the amount due the Government. This provision obliges the assessor to visit each plantation to superintend the weighing, or compels the planter to haul it to some point designated, saddling upon him the expenses of this moving or the charges of the assessor. In the event of delay there are great liabilities of losing favorable opportunities for shipping the crop to market. It is not practicable for the assessor to visit all the plantations and weigh the cotton without increasing their number to an undue extent. Besides the difficulties in the way of a proper performance of their duty constitute a strong temptation to give certificates of weight without actually seeing the cotton, and are liable accordingly to lead to fraud.

The regulations of the Department authorize the designation of particular places for weighing points, to which the planters are required to bring their cotton. Complaint is made that these places are so inconvenient and inaccessible, that the cost of removing the cotton thither would be double that of transporting it to a seaport town. The majority of the points to which it is usually shipped have not been selected for weighing points. The Government can derive no special benefit from this incurring of unnecessary expense.

The producers, besides, generally depend upon the proceeds of the sale of their cotton for the means to pay the tax. The present system, therefore, obliges them to dispose of their crops to speculators at a sacrifice, or they must give bond for payment before they can be allowed remove their cotton from the district. In those cases in which they have followed the old practice of obtaining advances from merchants, this bond interferes badly with the arrangement. It places the cotton under control of the revenue officers, and enables the collector to send it to a bonded warehouse before transferring it to the merchant, thus making unnecessary expense to both parties. There are other impediments which the regulations create, the effect of which will be to discourage the production of the staple altogether. Every obstacle in the way of its rapid passage to market is a positive injury to the country, as well as to the planter; for the latter, in event of his being unable to send his crop to market without sacrificing a large part of the proceeds, will necessarily turn his attention to the raising of other products instead, which is a loss to the country. It is the duty of all of us that the production

of this staple should be stimulated, not fettered.

The cotton factors and merchants of New Orleans, apprehensive of embarrasment from the enforcement of the present system of regulations, held several meetings during the month of September to devise modifications which the exigencies of the cotton trade seemed to require. A memorial was prepared and addressed to Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth that the existing regulations are exceedingly onerous, and, as they conceive, not well adapted to protect the interests of the Government. The object of the law imposing a tax upon cotton they very rightly consider to be to collect the amount levied at the smallest cost, in the shortest time possible, and with the least expense, inconvenience and annoyance to the citizens who pay the tax. They accordingly suggest that all the cotton growing States shall be arranged into a single district for the purpose of collecting the tax. The power to do this they claim is conferred by the seventh section of the internal revenue act of 1864, which authorizes the President "to alter the respective collection districts" as the public interest may require. We see, however, that the Attorney General has written an opinion to the effect that under the law the Government has not the power claimed. If this be so the necessary legislation can without doubt be easily obtained, and in the meantime such modifications should be made in the present regulations as may be possible and may tend to remove the difficulties and disabilities referred to.

A Cincinnati Failure.

It has been very fashionable among persons in Louisville who wished to get up enterprises of individual profit, at the public expense, to point to Cincinnati as a model and pattern. We are told of Cincinnati enterprises, Cincinnati liberality, and so forth, and so on, and invidious comparisons between Louisville and Cincinnati are continually thrust upon us. A good deal of this sort of talk is mere bosh. The business men of Louisville are as ready as those of Cincinnati to invest their money in enterprises that will yield a profit upon the investment; but neither are disposed to shell out to every adventurer that may wish to make a fortune on money furnished by others. Cincinnati merchants, like those of Louisville, frequently decline subscribing to enterprises which may be urged by the press and other parties as highly praiseworthy, patriotic, &c., but which do not impress them in exactly the same light. A case of this kind has just occurred. As will be seen by the appended card, the grand opera house scheme has exploded and the whole thing abandoned.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I regret to announce that after the most laborious and energetic efforts on the part of both myself and O. G. Bernard, my general agent, I am compelled to abandon the enterprise of building an opera house. The subscriptions to aid me in the undertaking have fallen short of what is necessary for the completion of the edifice. They amount to about eighty thousand dollars—not less than one hundred and fifty thousand more than that amount is necessary to carry out the project. The amount of money collected for tickets and original subscriptions, will be returned at once to those who have shown their desire to forward a great and necessary public improvement. The result is of course painful to me, as well as a great disappointment to those who have manifested their interest in its success. All agents are requested to make their returns immediately to me, with full reports. Persons holding tickets can present them for redemption at my office, 249 Vine street, at any time within thirty days after the 12th inst., Monday next, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., of each day, at which time the registering of the tickets will be completed. THOMAS B. HANDY.

THE TOBACCO WORM.—A correspondent in Trimble county says: "The tobacco worm is the most formidable adversary the farmer has to contend against in the culture of the weed, and this season many planters in this county, and elsewhere, are providing and administering poison to the fly which lays the egg. The process generally pursued is to drop a few drops of ratbane, or other poison, in a liquid form, into the flower of the Jamestown weed, wild morning-glory, &c., in which they are sure to insert their large bills and die almost instantly. With the death of each fly, or miller, as they are termed, three to five hundred eggs are destroyed, each of which produces a worm."

TOBACCO IN SOUTHERN INDIANA.—We see it stated in the Boonville (Ind.) Enquirer, that the crop of tobacco in Warlick, as also in several other counties, is full an average crop in both quantity and quality, and has been cut and housed without injury.

According to the present almost universal custom of newspapers, all subscriptions to the Gazette are discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. Subscribers should, therefore, renew promptly, to insure the regular receipt of the paper.

We will thank any one for a copy of "The Kentucky State Register," a little volume published by Tal. P. Shaffner some years ago—and will pay liberally for it besides. Bring or send it to this office.

The French Exhibition.

We are in possession of the general programme of the great international exhibition of Horticulture, to be held in Paris, in conjunction with the great exhibition, and extract the following parts of that programme for the benefit of the Gazette:

Art. 1. A permanent and international exposition of Horticulture will be held with the universal exhibition on the 1st of April, 1897, lasting until the 31st of October.

A garden of 50,000 square metres, being part of the grounds of the general export on the Champ de Mars is specially assigned to that object; ample room will be provided for the valuable productions according to their nature, in stove houses, green houses, under tents, in galleries, and in the open air.

Art. 2. There will be opened successively, fourteen international Horticultural courses.

A general and detailed programme of each of the courses will be published the end of July, 1896.

The repetition of the prizes awarded to each course in four categories: 1st prizes, 2d prizes, 3d prizes and diplomas, will be awarded by a jury, composed of the notabilities of horticulture, both French and foreign, selected by the special horticultural section of the international jury of award, for each course and special jury.

The prizes to be awarded to the living productions of horticulture, which make the special object of this programme (to the exclusion of the objects of art, implements, &c., relating to horticulture), are the following:

1. Grand prizes and allocations in money, a total sum of two hundred and fifty thousand francs.
2. One hundred gold medals each of the value of a thousand francs.
3. One thousand silver medals.
4. Three thousand brass medals.
5. Five thousand diplomas (honorable mentions), all the medals of the same module.

It is very likely that American Horticulture has not yet reached a point that can enable its adepts to compete with their European rivals in any section of the above programme; therefore, it is our lot to remain mere spectators; but even as such, we are much interested in a careful examination of the Horticultural measures that will find their way to that universal meeting. Most of the finest collections of England, Belgium and Germany will be at the rendezvous with those of France. For many reasons material, geographical, scientific and others, Paris is a center of attraction, which will draw to itself treasures that would not follow the call of other cities; this makes an opportunity of admiring such a magnificent display that may not offer for a long time after. But, notwithstanding that each and every part of that grand universal fair is alone worth coming from the opposite side of the Globe to see—there is one part of the Agricultural programme, which is above all appreciation to Americans—that is the part relating to fruits and fruit trees. Above all, the 13th and 14th course—then will be the fruits, and by them the trees as they are made to produce the fruits. Perhaps then, the intelligent American gardener will throw aside his own notions on fruit culture, and adopt those new rules which would be so well applicable to his own climate, and are so far the exclusive privilege of the French fruit culturist.

(For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.)

Fattening Swine.

This is the season for fattening swine—the great staple of the Northwest. It is a common error to confine them in a small pen, which soon becomes muddy and the hogs cannot even find a dry place to lie down. The reason for doing this is, that if given a large lot, they will take so much exercise, that they will not thrive rapidly. This is all wrong. The hog is naturally a lazy animal, and, so soon as he gets his fill, will seek some quiet, snug place where he can lay down and snooze, and quietly digest his meal. He will not sleep in a dirty place if he can avoid it.

Give your hogs a good grass lot to run in; feed them regularly; give them plenty of salt mixed with fresh ashes, and you will find that eight bushels of corn fed in this way will make you as much and better pork than ten bushels of corn fed in a muddy pen without grass.

W. J.

Some days since we had the pleasure of greeting our old friend Jas. V. Tate, Esq., Treasurer of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, who was on a business visit to our city. Dick Tate, as he is familiarly called, has been connected with the State Agricultural Society for years, was formerly Assistant Secretary of State; more recently Clerk of the House of Representatives, and we understand that his friends (whose name is legion) intend he shall be the next Treasurer of Kentucky. Tate will do his duty, place him where you will.

General Basil Duke's History of Morgan's Cavalry is about ready for the press and will be issued about the first of December.

Cincinnati and New York Freights.

The following article we clip from the Memphis Commercial and Argus. It exposes a trick (only one of a thousand) to force the Southern merchant to buy in Cincinnati instead of Louisville. Comment is unnecessary. Our merchants know with what sort of competition they have to deal, and "forewarned is to be forearmed."

In our commercial report of this morning, we publish a letter from the respectable firm of Tobin, Lynn & Co., in which it is stated they were yesterday asked to pay 60 cents per 100 lbs on New York purchases shipped from Cincinnati to this point, by the regular packet Darling, the ordinary charge by the same boat on Cincinnati purchases being only 55 cents per 100 lbs.

Of course the Packet Company's people here know their business, and acting under instructions from the headquarters in Cincinnati, make only such charges as are coincident with their tariff of rates. We have then no alternative but to accept it as the deliberate intention of the company to force our merchants to buy in Cincinnati, by offering a premium of 25 cents per 100 lbs on freight, which is the sum in difference between the New York and Cincinnati purchases in this case.

This may be fair dealing from a Cincinnati standpoint, but judging by the standard that generally pertains elsewhere, it looks the other way, and may have an effect quite the contrary of that anticipated by those with whom it originated. St. Louis and Louisville are cities of fast improving importance, in a commercial sense, and are by no means sluggish or unimportant rivals of Cincinnati; and it might be that our merchants would stop short of the latter place just the distance that intervenes between it and the former, and to them transfer a trade that cannot be otherwise than a source of profit. This they might do, to the detriment of Cincinnati, though we do not suggest such a course, save as a dernier resort, and to save themselves being leached by such discriminations, not to say exactions, as that complained of.

Then, again, we have two fast freight lines from this city through to the East, that might be much benefited by the transfer to them of all freights from that quarter. That of the Memphis and Charleston railroad is a fine working order, carefully supervised and conducted at Norfolk with the New York line of steamers, carrying freight through in unusually quick time, and at rates so low as to commend it to the preference of merchants. That of the Memphis and Ohio railroad is so well known and appreciated as to need no elaboration, only mere mention, to remind commercial men that by their freights may be more quickly carried, as safe and as cheap as by packets who discriminate to so unfavorable an extent.

But enough. The company, we hope, will realize that in thus discriminating they are standing in their own light and withdrawing the exceptional charges. If not, they must be prepared, better than we believe they are, to run a tilt against a commercial community, young, but vigorous and active, and where experiences are not to be thrown away by an indolent acceptance of whatever any corporation may prepare for them.

The following circular from the Postoffice Department will be of interest to most of our readers:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, FINANCE OFFICE, Oct. 30, 1896.

Letter-size envelopes stamped 3 cents, made of a cheaper quality of paper than those heretofore issued, are furnished by the Department at \$2.80 per thousand (being \$2.80 exclusive of postage) and in proportion for less quantities.

The better quality at \$4.50 per thousand is not, however, superceded, but will be supplied as heretofore, and, if desired, will be ruled for the address, without additional charge. This is the only kind of envelopes furnished with ruled lines.

In using ruled envelopes the superscription should be written before placing the letter in the envelope, otherwise the lines will be concealed.

Upon all letter and official size envelopes there will be printed across the end, without additional charge, the names, business and postoffice address of parties, and a request to return if unclaimed within a given time—the whole not to exceed four lines—when ordered in quantities of five hundred and upwards of any specific denomination.

Among the advantages secured to the public by the use of stamped envelopes are:

First. Cheapness.

Second. Security to correspondence, in this, that the stamp cannot be removed nor lost.

Third. Where a request is indorsed for the return of the letter, it will not be sent to the Dead Letter Office in the event of its non-delivery, but will be returned direct to the writer free of postage.

The postage on stamped envelopes, spoiled in directing, will be refunded in stamps as provided in section 189, Postal Regulations.

By order of the Postmaster General.

A. N. ZIMMEL.

Third Assistant P. M. General.

During a recent visit of the senior editor of this paper to the South, he spent some time among planters and cotton dealers, and availed himself of many valuable hints communicated by them. He took copious notes, which will be valuable for reference in future articles on the cotton trade and culture.

Walker's Bitters are beginning to be a national institution. During our recent visit South we observe that they are adopted with more favor than some other institutions.

WANTED.—A copy of Dr. McMaster's "Sketches of Louisville," published about 1819. Any one having a copy will find a purchaser by application to this office.

Subscribers who may fail to receive any number of the paper, or who may not receive them regularly, will confer a favor by promptly notifying us.

Business Notices.

Retail dealers are directed to the advertisement of J. H. Wright & Co., in to-day's paper. Owing to the fact that they intend making a change in their business on the first of January, they are now offering their varied and attractive stock at prime cost. Seldom is such an opportunity for bargains offered.

GONE SOUTH.—Our deservedly popular young friend, J. French Shy, representing the Hat Store of Thompson, Edelen & Co., left for the South last week, expecting to spend the winter in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. We take pleasure in recommending him to the trade as a courteous and reliable gentleman, representing one of the best houses in the city.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

F. L. KELLER, Acting and Stage Manager.
S. MALLORY, Treasurer.

The best Stock Company in America, and the leading Stars in the country will appear from time to time.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes \$8 and \$5; Orchestra Chairs \$1; Dress Circle and Parquette 50c; reserved seats 25c extra; Family Circle 50c; Colored Boxes 50c; Gallery 25c. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance will commence at 8. sep18 tr

New Arrivals.

TO DEALERS ONLY

We are offering our entire stock of NOTIONS & FANCY GOODS

AT COST,

As we intend changing our business, January 1st, 1897.

Particular attention is called to our stock of

Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls and Small Wares,

Which we will positively close out.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO., 186 SOUTH SIDE MAIN, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov10 [has 19]

J. C. NAYLOR, W. C. REAMER, W. OWENS, JR.

NAUTS, REAMER & OWENS

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS,

STEEL, &c.,

AND AGENTS FOR

The New Albany Rolling Mill,

BELFONT NAIL WORKS,

F. W. MERZ'S SAFES,

No. 247 West Main St.,

Between Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Also keep constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market rates a full supply of

AXLES, SPRINGS, NUTS, BOLTS, WASHERS, SPIKES, RIVETS, BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, WAGON-MAKERS' MATERIAL, PLOW SLABS, MOLD BOARDS, PLOW HANDLES, BEAMS, &c., HORSE AND MULE SHOES, HORSE SHOE NAILS, OAKUM, MANILLA ROPE, BRINLY PLOW PLATES, COAL—in hhds. and by the car load.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID FOR Wrought and Cast Scraps.

WANTED.

CAST SCRAPS, by an

F. W. MERZ.

Miscellaneous.

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL MY FARM, CONTAINING 210 acres, situated five miles west of Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, on reasonable terms. If application is made soon. For particulars address JAMES M. HOWE, Bloomington, Ind., or apply to JOHN S. MOORE, Oct. 30, at Gardner & Co's, 136 Main street.

MENNY J. STILES. JOSHUA F. BULLITT.

STITES & BULLITT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

NO. 15 CENTER ST.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PRACTICE in the Federal and State Courts in Louisville and in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort. Attention given to the collection of debts throughout the State. oct30 tr

H. S. BUCKNER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

NOTIONS, WHITE & FANCY

GOODS,



GRANITE

FRONT

BUILDING,

which is just erected, at his old stand, in which will be found the largest stock in this line west of the Allegheny mountains.

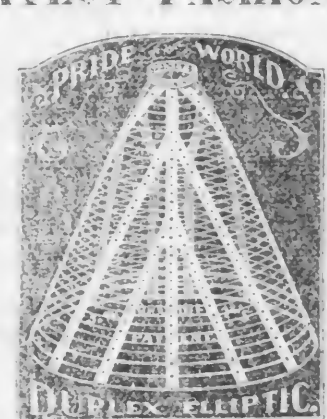
No. 182 Main Street,

South side, between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

oct20 [has 19]

LATEST FASHIONS!



DEMAND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS!

THEY WILL NOT BEND OR BREAK, like the cheap springs, and will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They combine comfort, durability and economy with the ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

Of the Fashionable World!

AT WHOLESALE

By the leading JOBBERS of this city.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CAREY,

Sole owners of the Patent and exclusive manufacturers. Warerooms and Office, No. 57 Chambers and 79 and 81 Regent streets, New York.

CAUTION.

To guard against imposition, be particular to notice that skirts offered as DUPLEX have the red ink stamp, viz. "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts" upon the waistband—none other are genuine. Also notice that each hoop will admit a pin being passed through the center, thus proving that there are two springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their superior strength and flexibility. oct30 [has 19]

Miscellaneous.

Decision Relative to the Taxes upon Canned Meats, Vegetables, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1896.

By the amendatory act of July 13, 1896, a stamp duty is imposed upon "every can, bottle, or other single package containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, sirups, prepared mustard, jams, or jellies contained therein, and packed or sealed, made, prepared, and sold, or offered for sale, or removed for consumption, in the United States, on or after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six."

While it is believed that it was the purpose and intent of Congress to impose a stamp tax upon the above-named articles, if sold or offered for sale or removed for consumption in the United States, on or after October 1, 1896, regardless of the time of their manufacture or production, that intent is so imperfectly expressed as to render it doubtful whether, under a proper construction of the language of the statute, such a tax can be collected. Internal revenue officers are therefore instructed not to interfere with the possession or sale of such articles, of domestic manufacture or production, when satisfactory evidence is furnished that they were prepared and passed out of the possession of the producer prior to the first day of October.

Oysters and other shell fish are often removed from the shell, and, without undergoing any process for their preservation, are placed, in a raw state, in tin or other vessels, for the sole purpose of transportation in ice. When put up in this manner, and for this purpose only, they are not regarded as canned within the meaning and intent of the law, and no stamps will be required upon them.

Articles named in schedule C, when imported, or of foreign manufacture, are liable to the stamp tax in addition to the import duties thereon. When, however, such imported articles, except playing cards, lucifer or friction matches, cigar lights and wax tapers, are sold in the original and unbroken packages in which the bottles or other inclosures were packed by the manufacturer, the person so selling them is not subject to a penalty on account of the want of a proper stamp, but when such packages are opened, the articles should not, under any circumstances, be offered or exposed for sale until they have been appropriately stamped.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Statistics of all the Churches.

The following statistics have been published in various forms, but they may be new to some of our readers, and will be interesting to all:

According to the census of 1890, the number of churches in the United States were 54,000, and the value of church property over \$171,000,000. The number of churches had increased fifty per cent, and the value had doubled in the preceding ten years. More than one-half the church property was owned in four States, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio. Pennsylvania had more churches than any State, and the average value of those in Rhode Island and Massachusetts was the greatest.—There was an average of one church to every 544 persons.

The Methodist churches had 19,833; Baptist, 11,220; Free will Baptist, 530; Monmouth Baptist, 100; Seventh Day Baptist, 53; 858 Principles Baptist, 4; Tunkers, Baptist, 103; Wesleyan Methodist, 63; Christian, 2,068; Congregationalists, 2,234; Dutch Reformed, 40; Episcopal, 2,147; Friends, 726; German Reformed, 676; Jewish, 77; Lutherans, 2,124; Moravian, 49; Presbyterian, 5,061; Cumberland Presbyterian, 829; Reformed Presbyterian, 179; United Presbyterian, 357; Roman Catholic, 2,550; Shakers, 12; Spiritualist, 17; Swedenborgian, 58; Union, 1,306; Unitarian, 24; Universalist, 664; Adventist, 70; Sandemanian, in Connecticut, 1; Mormon, 2 in New Jersey, 1 in Pennsylvania, and 21 in Utah; 24. The Baptists, Methodists and Catholics have churches in every State, and the Presbyterians in every State except Maine.

The average value of the Methodist Churches, about \$2,000; Mormon, over \$43,000; Catholic, \$10,000; Unitarian, about \$17,000; Spiritualists, \$450; Presbyterian, nearly \$5,000; Episcopal, \$10,000; Dutch Reformed, \$10,000; Congregational, \$6,000; Baptists, \$1,700.

There were no Unitarian or Congregational churches in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas or Virginia.

RE-INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF GEN. ROGER W. HANSON.—We find the following in the Lexington Observer and Reporter:

We are requested to announce that the widow of Gen. Roger W. Hanson intends to have his body removed from Tennessee and re-interred in the cemetery at this place, between now and Christmas, the exact time to be settled in accordance with the wishes and convenience of his friends—especially those who served under him who may desire to be present—who are respectfully requested to communicate with her at Versailles.

P. S. Sunday next is the day appointed for the interment.

MAIL AGENT APPOINTED.—C. C. Green, who has been the efficient mail agent for years on the Louisville and Henderson packets, has been removed by the authorities at Washington, D. C., and Mr. Jas. H. Bunce has been appointed to take his place. Mr. Bunce enters upon the discharge of his duties as mail agent to-day on board the famous Morning Star. We are sorry to part with our old friend Green. We are, nevertheless, glad to see that Uncle Samuel has appointed Mr. Bunce.—Democrat, 10/28.

SALE OF LONG WOOLLED SHEEP.—At a late auction sale of Cotswold and Leicester sheep at Ann Arbor, Mich., by Mr. E. Wallington, 100 ewe lambs were sold at \$44.00 each, 100 ewe lambs and 200 wethers at \$30.00 each, and three imported ewes brought \$100 each. The whole number sold was 183, bringing \$3,510.

Commercial Department.

MONEY AND THE MARKETS.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, Friday Evening, November 6, 1896.
The money market has tightened up considerably, loans being difficult to negotiate at 90 to 100 per cent. New York exchange is heavy, and hard sale at 40 discount. Many banks have been compelled to order currency from New York, there being but slight purchasing demand for Exchange.

Government bonds remain firm, although heavy drafts of currency for the West have had some effect on the plithoric condition of the New York money market. As there is not much prospect, however, of the easy market in New York being materially affected, the probabilities are, that Governments will continue firm at the present high figures, or even advance. The first series of 7-30s are higher, owing to the fact that the Government has ceased receiving anything but them in exchange for the new 5-20s, compound interest notes having, until recently, been received in exchange. Gold is again lower, on account of the abundance of cash gold on the market. Many look for higher prices after the meeting of Congress.

But little coin is coming in here for sale at present, and there is more local demand for it than for some time past. But little is now being shipped to New York.

We give the following quotations:

CORRECTED BY H. S. JULIAN & CO.

Gold.	Buying.	Selling.
Five-twenty Coupons.	145	146
Five-forty Coupons.	145	146
Five-hundred Coupons.	145	146
Silver Dollars.	145	146
Silver Half Dollars.	145	146
Silver Dimes and Half Dimes.	145	146
Demands.	145	146

GOVERNMENT BONDS.	Buying.	Selling.
Old 5-20s.	110	107 1/2
New 5-20s.	107 1/2	107 1/2
New 7-30s.	107 1/2	107 1/2
Five-tens.	99 1/2	99 1/2

INTEREST NOTES.	Buying.	Selling.
Compound Interest, June, 1891.	110 1/2	110 1/2
Compound Interest, July, 1891.	110 1/2	110 1/2
Compound Interest, Aug., 1891.	110 1/2	110 1/2
Compound Interest, Dec., 1891.	110 1/2	110 1/2
Compound Interest, May, 1892.	110 1/2	110 1/2
Compound Interest, Aug., 1892.	110 1/2	110 1/2
Compound Interest, Sept., 1892.	110 1/2	110 1/2
Compound Interest, Oct., 1892.	110 1/2	110 1/2
Two-year 5 per cent. Notes.	109 1/2	109 1/2

The weather during the past week has been a continuation of the beautiful Indian Summer, which distinguished the month of October, and as favorable for business as could be desired.

The city continues to enjoy its pre-eminence in point of health over all the cities of the West. While in St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati, the cholera has made fearful havoc, and is still scourging the two latter cities, our bill of mortality shows a most satisfactory exemption from disease. Improvements are being pushed forward without abatement of energy, and new houses in the heart of the city, as well as in the suburbs, continue to attest the faith which our capitalists have in the future of Louisville.

The river is still in a good navigable condition, and all the regular packers are doing a remunerative business. The farmers throughout the country, stimulated by present high prices, are availing themselves of the favorable weather, and are putting forth their energies to secure their crops and get their surplus products to market. The receipts are liberal, but not in excess of the demand, and prices, with few exceptions, have been firmly maintained. Notwithstanding the season is now well advanced, estimates of the cotton crop differ widely. One million bales to one million two hundred thousand are outside estimates, in the face of which cotton in New York, according to the latest advices, has a declining tendency. The opinion, however, is generally entertained by the best informed upon the subject that prices will advance materially before the 1st of January, 1897.

The pork packing season has arrived, but as yet nothing has been done in the business here. Packers have been making necessary arrangements for a large business, but they are not willing to pay feeders' prices. A few hogs have been slaughtered in Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, but no regular prices have been established, and with a declining market in meat markets and smoked meats, throughout the country the indications are that concessions will have to be made of considerable magnitude before packers will be inclined to enter vigorously upon the season's business. In regard to the coming hog crop the Kentucky (Down) Gate City of the 28th ult. says:

As it is a subject of interest to all our subscribers, and in view of the fact that the aggregate value of the hog crop throughout the Northwest will reach, if it does not exceed sixty millions of dollars, we have thought it best to give the entire hog producing section of our country, making it our duty, as journalists, to give our readers all the information we have relative to the statistics of the live stock in the Southern States, as follows:

Cattle.	700,508
Horses.	312,882
Mules.	13,751
Sheep.	1,338,816

And in this connection we give our readers the statistics of the live stock in the Southern States, from the Agricultural Department: Table showing the number of live stock in the Southern States in 1896.

States.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Alabama.	8,500	67,012	230,019	307,221	698,127
Arkansas.	1,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Florida.	7,301	6,753	206,119	68,121	108,246
Georgia.	11,253	10,411	351,411	341,161	1,232,811
Louisiana.	10,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Mississippi.	10,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
N. Carolina.	10,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
S. Carolina.	10,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Texas.	10,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Virginia.	10,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Total. 1,188,488 678,075 4,060,785 4,060,785 12,322,390

From which our readers will see the quantity of stock has not, during the rebellion, been depleted in the South to the extent that a majority of the people think for, and is even much larger than we supposed it ourselves.

From all the information we have, we look for an increase in the number of hogs in our State of fully twenty-five to thirty per cent over last year, and an increase of thirty-three to fifty per cent in the Northwest. The total packing season of 1896, and this year will undoubtedly reach 22,000,000 to 23,000,000. The stock of old meat in the West is pretty well exhausted, but not so with the stock in the Eastern States, which, by an unusually early trade, is accumulating, even in the face of the near approach of the packing season. By shipments of American and foreign hams and corn from Liverpool, 7,000 boxes of 50 lbs. each, 5,000 barrels of 100 lbs. each, and 1,000 to 1,500 barrels of prime mess pork have been received in New York from Liverpool within the past sixty days, and other shipments are said to be on the way, which is nearly one-half of our exports of meat and a fair proportion of the people think for, and is even much larger than we supposed it ourselves.

SALE OF LONG WOOLLED SHEEP.—At a late auction sale of Cotswold and Leicester sheep at Ann Arbor, Mich., by Mr. E. Wallington, 100 ewe lambs were sold at \$44.00 each, 100 ewe lambs and 200 wethers at \$30.00 each, and three imported ewes brought \$100 each. The whole number sold was 183, bringing \$3,510.

That fact, with another, that gold during the packing season ruled 150 to 200 cents higher than in the following spring, over the whole of the year, of the last year, commercial minds in this country and Europe. In view of all of which we can only look for low prices, compared to prices of the last year, for the next two years, to prevail for hogs this winter, and now incline strongly to the opinion that farmers who meet and sell upon an early market will obtain the best prices for their hogs.

Bale Rope and Bagging.

The demand during the past week has only been moderate, but prices have been fully maintained, with sales at quotations. Stocks are very much reduced and are rapidly going into consumption, with indications of an advance. The demand for bale rope has been sluggish, owing to the fact that iron ties have in a great degree superseded its use. The comparative merits of rope and iron for baling cotton is just now attracting considerable attention. Each commodity has its friends and advantages. We find the following in the Missouri Republican of the 5d:

COMMERCIAL EDITOR: I hand you herewith an extract from a letter just received from one of our merchants now in New York, on the subject of bale rope and iron ties. It is a very interesting letter, and I think it will interest your readers in the cotton districts. I have made inquiries relative to the question of rope and iron ties, and have found that the iron tie is not so much used as it was formerly, but that the rope is still the favorite of the cotton dealers in the cotton districts. The iron tie, though but little cotton so baled has yet been received here, and I have seen several of the treasurers of the largest mills, who state that they will not buy cotton bound with the tie, unless the actual weight of the iron tie is deducted from the weight of the cotton. The New Orleans Times, of the 28th ult., contains the following:

The question of iron ties for cotton bales has been before the planting community for the past year, as also the question of saving a penny, the New England manufacturers have come to the determination to exact direct fare on all cotton which they purchase from the cotton seed and foreign markets, and will be confirmed by the following communication:

IRON HOOPS AND COTTON.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:

I have noticed the increasing use of hoop iron as a substitute for rope in baling cotton, with some comment in your paper, and I believe that interest of the planters and shippers will be greatly prejudiced thereby. Already I am informed that account sales have been received from the cotton districts, and that the price of a special tie to offset the ties, this is perhaps only a beginning of the evil. I am entirely satisfied that the use of iron hoops for cotton bales will open the general use of the tie, and will result in establishing a system of actual fare on cotton. We all know the manufacturers are not content with the iron hoops, but they are playing into their hands in this matter, as they already indicate that they will not pay forty or fifty cents per bale for iron hoops, but will pay the price that cotton may reach, the better this price will hold.

I am fully aware of other objections to their use, the difficulty of sampling to advantage, the liability to break, especially in cold weather, and besides the actual cost to planters at present prices is almost too great for either article. Hemp rope is now selling at greatly reduced prices, and the cost to the planter per bale is about the same as for iron hoops; this is not generally recognized by the planters, and has been much higher, and orders come to factors for ties only. The fact should not be lost sight of that the use of iron hoops for cotton bales, and made from hemp grown on Southern and Western soil.

For every pound of iron ties the price must be subtracted from the price of the cotton, or the iron of the tie made here is an imported article. Should the use of the iron hoop lead to the system of actual fare on cotton, the evil would be very serious and dangerous to the cotton planters and shippers.

Our correspondent talks of Southern baling being done with iron hoops, and I believe that view. As for Southern baling, in reality, the question may be asked, where is it? We shall receive some few iron hoops, but they will be sold for gold; irredeemable paper and currency will be sold for gold, and the planters will be forced to use iron hoops. According to the present price of bale rope, it is a profit to the planter to use rope instead of iron hoops. The rope and cuttings can be sold at all times for gold, and the planters can use the covering or baling on cotton for the making of paper and other numerous applications, while iron hoops or hoops are comparatively useless. If the use of iron hoops is to be maintained, and it seems to me that they will never relinquish it. Many years ago, nearly two-score years ago, the cotton planters of the South, in the face of the demand for iron hoops, they were long before iron ties was brought into notice. In giving place to the remarks of Mr. R. on the subject of iron hoops, and the planters' desire to introduce the system of tare, of course, our columns are open to any reasonable reply of the advocates of iron hoops.

Country Produce.

The receipts of potatoes are liberal and command 10 to 12 cents per bushel in bulk, from wagons. Feathers have advanced to 50 cents per pound. Dried apples are steady at 10 to 12 cents per bushel. Dried peaches are in demand and firm. Green apples are in good supply at from 25 to 30 cents per bushel to the best in the market. Apples are active at 10 to 12 cents.

Clothing.

Stocks are large, assortments complete in every department, and prices as low as can be obtained in any western market.

Flour.

The flour market during the week has been firm with a fair local and shipping demand, and prices have been fully maintained. The products of our city mills are readily taken at fair figures, and the market without being buoyant closes firm at quotations.

Groceries.

There has been a fair jobbing trade during the week with some transactions in sugar and coffee, embracing round lots. Prices of sugar are a shade lower, while coffee continues firm.

Hogs.

Messrs. Hamilton & Brothers purchased on Thursday, 1,000 head, and will commence slaughtering on Monday next. Prices of hogs in all the packing centers of the country are declining, and the market here is not sufficiently settled to give reliable quotations. Packers are, however, prepared to make contracts, and anticipate a large business, farmers may therefore anticipate ready sale at fair rates here.

Leather.

Prices are firm at quotations with fair demand. Manufactured Iron.—Prices are steady with fair demand. It is a noticeable fact, and one which country dealers will do well to remember, that dealers in this city are now selling iron as low as it can be purchased in Pittsburgh.

Tin Plate and Tinners' Stock.

Prices are unchanged and the demand is active.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market is irregular and unsettled, and prices on all descriptions of smoked meats have a downward tendency. Mess pork has for several days been rapidly declining in New York, as also at Chicago, and with large stocks of hogs in the country it is not probable prices will continue to recede. The demand for provisions during the week has been moderately active. Clear rib sides are scarce. Lard during the week has been in moderate demand, and prices have slightly advanced. We quote mess pork at \$10 00; clear bacon sides 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; shoulders 15 1/2 to 16 1/2; plain hams 22 1/2 to 24; sugar-cured hams 24 1/2 to 26; breakfast bacon 24 1/2 to 26; lard 14 1/2 to 15; in tins, and 18 1/2 to 19 in kegs.

Grocery and Miscellaneous Market.

Bagging and Rope.	Price.
India.	\$5.00
Manila.	\$4.50
Hand.	\$4.00
Manila rope.	\$3.50
Manila rope.	\$3.00
Manila rope.	\$2.50
Manila rope.	\$2.00
Manila rope.	\$1.50
Manila rope.	\$1.00
Manila rope.	\$0.50
Manila rope.	\$0.25

Beans.

White.	\$1.50
Yellow.	\$1.00

Brooms.

Shoe broom.	\$1.00
House broom.	\$0.50

Butter.

Butter.	\$1.00
Butter.	\$0.50

Candles.

Candles.	\$1.00
Candles.	\$0.50

Cheese.

Cheese.	\$1.00
Cheese.	\$0.50

Cider.

Cider.	\$1.00
Cider.	\$0.50

Coffee.

Coffee.	\$1.00
Coffee.	\$0.50

Corn.

Corn.	\$1.00
Corn.	\$0.50

Cornmeal.

Cornmeal.	\$1.00
Cornmeal.	\$0.50

Cotton.

Cotton.	\$1.00
Cotton.	\$0.50

Cottonseed.

Cottonseed.	\$1.00
Cottonseed.	\$0.50

Cottonseed oil.

Cottonseed oil.	\$1.00
Cottonseed oil.	\$0.50

Cottonseed cake.

Cottonseed cake.	\$1.00
Cottonseed cake.	\$0.50

Cottonseed meal.

Cottonseed meal.	\$1.00
Cottonseed meal.	\$0.50

Cottonseed flour.

Cottonseed flour.	\$1.00
Cottonseed flour.	\$0.50

Cottonseed bran.

Cottonseed bran.	\$1.00
Cottonseed bran.	\$0.50

Cottonseed hulls.

Cottonseed hulls.	\$1.00
Cottonseed hulls.	\$0.50

Cottonseed meal.

Cottonseed meal.	\$1.00
Cottonseed meal.	\$0.50

Cottonseed flour.

Cottonseed flour.	\$1.00
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Cottonseed meal.

Cottonseed meal.	\$1.00
Cottonseed meal.	\$0.50

Groceries.

TERRY & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,243 West Main Street,
BET. SIXTH AND SEVENTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.300 BAGS COFFEES:
200 lbs. Redford Sugars;
50 lbs. New Orleans Sugar;
100 lbs. Flour, all grades;
50 lbs. Mackerel, 55c, half do, Eggs and
Kits:
100 boxes Star Candles;
100 boxes Mold Candles;
50 lbs. Soap;
50 lbs. Sausages;
20 bags Rice;
20 lbs. New Orleans Molasses;
Syrup in kegs, half do, and 100;
100 cases Corned Fruit;
100 lbs. Whiskey, also French Brandy,
Champagne, Port, Madeira, Malaga and Sherry
Wines, and a full assortment of Groceries.
Manufacturers' Agents for the celebrated
"Wampoo Bitters."
nov24 1891

GARDNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE
GROCERS,106 Main Street,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,
SOUTH SIDE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
feb21 lyGEO. W. MORRIS,
WHOLESALE
GROCERAND DEALER IN
FOREIGN FRUITS,
No. 113 Main Street,
North Side,
Between Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Agent for the sale of the best brands of Copper
Distilled Whisky.WHERE can be found at all times a large and
well-assorted stock of choice goods, embracing
a greater variety than is usually kept in
houses in this line of business here or elsewhere.
City and country merchants are invited to call
and examine for themselves before making their
purchases.
feb21 dtfJACOB F. WELLER,
WHOLESALE
GROCER,No. 99 West Main Street,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
nov25 1891LOUISVILLE
Rolling Mill Company.T. C. COLEMAN, Presd't.
Warehouse, Main Street, bet. Bullitt and Fifth.MANUFACTURE and keep constantly on
hand the largest and most complete assort-
ment in the West of all kinds ofBar, Boiler, Sheet and Roof
IRON,All warranted of superior quality.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
English, German and AmericanSTEEL,
NAILS, SPIKES, ANVILS, VISES,
AXLES, HORSE AND MULE
SHOES AND NAILS, &c.,All at the lowest market rates.
Highest prices paid for Wrought and Cast
Scrap.

STOVE-PIPE AND ROOFING IRON.

A large assortment of SHEET IRON, of our
own manufacture, fromNo. 49 to 27 STONECOAL and CHARCOAL,
and for sale low.

LOUISVILLE ROLLING MILL CO.

Boots and Shoes.

WM. PIATT. J. D. ALLEN.

PIATT & ALLEN,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 105WEST MAIN STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ANDREW LOW. ROLAND WHITNEY.

LOW & WHITNEY,

WHOLESALE

MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

190 MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth, South Side,

LOUISVILLE, KY.
mh2 1891

C. P. BARNES

GOLD PENS

These Pens bear my TRADE MARK, "C. P. BARNES' EXTRA, LOT, K.Y." for which I have
secured the copy right, and are warranted
equal in fineness of material and workmanship
to the best known manufacture, and are
designed to be superior to all others in durability
and other substantial qualities which combine
to make a really serviceable pen. Sent by mail
or express on receipt of price and stamp charges.
If by mail, at my risk when contents is added
or lost. Write your name and address
plainly.
Postage on single pen, THREE CENTS. Pen with
any case, or holder and box, six cents. Old pens
required for five cents and stamp each.
C. P. BARNES,
Gold Pen Manufacturer,
and Agent for American Watches,
221 Main St., bet. Sixth and
Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
nov25 1891

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Miscellaneous.

U. B. EVARTS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS,

AND

PAINTERS' MATERIALS,

LINSEED OIL.

BENZINE, VARNISHES

OF ALL KINDS, ALSO

Carbon, Lard and Lubricating

OILS,

Lamps and Trimmings,

LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &c.

Main bet. Fourth and Fifth Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
feb21 1891

A. McBRIDE.

Wholesale Dealer in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

OIL & PAINTING IMPLEMENTS,

Planes and Mechanical Tools.

NO. 75 THIRD STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.
nov25 1891

WARD'S

DERBY

PAPER COLLARS

SOMETHING NEW

TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE

MANY, 387 B WAY, N. Y.

HAYNES, NEEL & CO.,

No. 241 Main Street.

Wholesale Agents for Louisville Ky.

aug25 1891

GEO. L. GRAYSER,

Wholesale Manufacturer of

CIGARS!

No. 19 Fourth Street,

BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALSO A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Imported Havana Cigars, Plug

Tobacco, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

MY CIGARS are made of the best material by

first-class workmen, and warranted to give

satisfaction or no sale. Orders filled promptly

and with care.
GEO. L. GRAYSER,
No. 19 Fourth street,
between Main and the river.
sep25 1891

STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR,

OR SULKY CORN PLOW.

This implement is indispensable to the farmer.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

Sole Agents for Kentucky.

BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

Sole Agents for Kentucky.

In addition to the above, we have a large stock

of the most approved implements and implements,

among which are—

THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,

CORN SHELLERS, CUTTING BOXES

PORTABLE DRAG SAWS,

AVERY'S CAST PLOWS,

INDIANAPOLIS AND OTHER

STEEL PLOWS,

CAST STEEL PLOWS, Smith's Patent.

Wheeler's Patent Water Drawers,

CHAIN PUMPS,

SPADES, FORKS, HOES, &c., &c.

WHITE SAND AND LIME,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, PLASTER,

By the single barrel, or in less quantities,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
aug 25 1891

Commission.

J. A. CLARK. G. W. MORRIS. C. L. WHITE.

JAE. A. CLARK & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

Foreign Fruits,

FANCY GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

NO. 73 THIRD STREET.

East side, between Main and Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
feb25 1891

UNITED STATES BONDED

WAREHOUSE.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.

(GENERAL)

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING

MERCHANTS.

151 West Main Street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS FOR

Distilleries, Flouring, Cotton and Flax

Mills; Tobacco, Cigar, Soap and Candle

Manufactures; Malt, Hops and Barley;

Imported and Domestic Wines and

Liquors.

Particular attention paid to the purchase

and sale of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS AND

PRODUCE.

We make liberal advances on consignments

and fill orders promptly.
nov25 1891

JOHN SNYDER. J. S. SNYDER. T. H. SNYDER.

Late of Chattanooga, Tenn.

JOHN SNYDER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Pure Bourbon

AND OTHER

WHISKIES

NO. 7 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND,

LOUISVILLE, KY.
jan25 1891

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

143 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.
nov25 1891

Commission.

W. C. ANDERSON. T. J. GIBBON. H. C. STUCKY.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

283 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Auction sales of Real Estate, and every Wed-

nesday and Thursday.

J. H. McBRAYER. GEO. O. TUCK.

Of Lawrenceburg, Ky. Late of Petersburg, Va.

U. S.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

McBRAYER & TUCK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 273 Main Street,

BETWEEN SEVENTH & EIGHTH

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AS Manufacturers' Agents, will give their

A whole attention to the sale of

MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO, SNUFF,

CIGARS AND

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

Of which we offer to the trade, at wholesale, a

complete assortment of all grades.

H. W. WILKES,

131 Main Street, near Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Woolen Mill Supplies,

Cotton Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Bolting Cloth,

Machine Cards,

Carding Machines,

Cotton Gins,

Cotton Warps,

Wove Wire Screen,

Cordage and Rope,

Cum Hese and Packing,

Sheet Metals and Wires,

Lace Leather and Rivets,

Buhr Mill Stones,

Turbine Water Wheels,

Fan Mill Materials,

With almost all other articles

necessary for

Mills, Foundries, Factories,

Railroads, Oil Wells, &c.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

ap2 7 1891

COOK'S PATENT

EVAPORATOR!

We have the exclusive control of this Evapora-

tor for the State of Kentucky, Tennessee,

and Indiana bordering on the river. Persons

who are growing sorghum are invited to call

and examine them, or send for a circular giving

a full description.

CASH PRICE.

No. 2, complete, Iron Pan, Copper Pan,

No. 3, complete, 85 125

No. 4, complete, 125 180

No. 5, complete, 180 240

No. 6, complete, 240 300

No. 7, complete, 300 360

No. 8, complete, 360 420

No. 9, complete, 420 480

No. 10, complete, 480 540

No. 11, complete, 540 600

No. 12, complete, 600 660

No. 13, complete, 660 720

No. 14, complete, 720 780

No. 15, complete, 780 840

No. 16, complete, 840 900

No. 17, complete, 900 960

No. 18, complete, 960 1020

No. 19, complete, 1020 1080

No. 20, complete, 1080 1140

No. 21, complete, 1140 1200

No. 22, complete, 1200 1260

No. 23, complete, 1260 1320

No. 24, complete, 1320 1380

No. 25, complete, 1380 1440

No. 26, complete, 1440 1500

No. 27, complete, 1500 1560

No. 28, complete, 1560 1620

No. 29, complete, 1620 1680

No. 30, complete, 1680 1740

No. 31, complete, 1740 1800

No. 32, complete, 1800 1860

No. 33, complete, 1860 1920

No. 34, complete, 1920 1980

No. 35, complete, 1980 2040

No. 36, complete, 2040 2100

No. 37, complete,

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. S. MORRIS & SONS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS
AND
Fancy Goods,
154 MAIN STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
nov 25 ty

EDWIN MORRIS,
SOLE MANUFACTURER
EDWIN MORRIS AND CO.
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
197 West Main St.,
(Old No. 525.)
BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH
LOUISVILLE, KY.
nov 25 W

Miscellaneous Reading.

The Nobility of Labor.

Among the Egyptians, the priests, soldiers and scholars were distinguished by particular honors; but all professions, to the meanest, had their share in the public esteem. To despise any man whose labor, however mean, was useful to the State, was held to be a crime.

There has been too much of the aristocrat displayed in political, financial and commercial circles in Virginia in years past. Mechanical trades have been looked upon as something beneath the ambition of our young men, and when adversity overtook the State, since our people are forced to rely upon their own resources instead of hereditary fortunes for a livelihood, we find any amount of shingles stuck on streets of our cities, with the names of individuals in gold or bronze as attorneys and counselors at law, whose aspirations have led them to make huge mistakes. The majority of these would-be lawyers, doctors, and we will add, editors and writers, would make good blacksmiths, carpenters, masons or machinists, and, in this sphere, they would become real ornaments to the society in which they live. But they are imbued, more or less, with the idea that they belong to a higher order of beings than mechanics or hard-working farmers, and are making an effort to gain a livelihood, perhaps honors, in spheres for which they are wholly unfitted. They are aristocratic, and occupy pretended positions in life, from which they look down upon the greasy machinist with unfeigned contempt. Under this pressure mechanical trades and agriculture in Virginia have been kept down, and we are forced to conclude that it is about time the pressure was taken off. We have studied history, and hunted the records of ancient and modern times for some proof that contempt for manual labor ever accomplished anything but final ruin for a people. We have certainly failed in our efforts, and we repeat, it is time that the pressure was taken off from labor.

Under this regime, Virginia has been held down, her mechanics and laborers despised, until to-day, the wealth of the State consists in miserably-conducted public works, half-tilled lands, unopened mines, and fawning politicians. Instead of mechanics, we have lawyers, and any amount of idleness. Instead of practical statesmen, as in days of old, we have a set of theorists who, in their own estimation, are public thinkers and teachers. They have taught the people long enough; they have acted in the capacity of public brains until the State is ruined, and now they propose to sell it out to Baltimore, and put their final seal upon their own contempt for labor and the laboring classes. We are willing to see this class of political aristocrats take back seats, where they belong, and working men take their places. There never has been that respectability attached to labor in Virginia which belongs to it. There is no true nobility, save that found among working men. It is working men who build up marble palaces, great cities, trade and commerce—that fight battles, and give liberty to the enslaved; and when working men ride the political destinies of Virginia—when we look upon honest toilers as an accomplishment instead of a calamity—we shall see Virginia, like New York, boasting of her wealth in millions, instead of a few hundred millions.

Let our mechanics carry the war into Africa; tear down every obstacle, and proclaim themselves the true nobility of the soil; and we shall have done with this false show and miserable pride.—[Norfolk Old Dominion.]

Immigration.

The influx of foreign population during the course of this year shows a very gratifying increase. The number of arrivals registered at Castle Garden from January 1st to the end of October, is 202,340, against 156,151 for the same period of last year—a rate of influx which equals the most active years of immigration. It is deserving of note that a very marked change has occurred in the nationality of the population arriving here. A comparatively small proportion of the increase occurs in the arrivals from Ireland, the gain upon last year being only about 5 per cent.; while in English emigrants there is an increase of 30 per cent. and in German of about 40 per cent. The following comparison shows the number of arrivals to the close of October, from these countries:

	For 1884.	For 1885.
Ireland.....	92,115	99,876
Germany.....	86,461	112,243
England.....	51,663	73,842
	179,980	245,961

This large increase of emigrants from England may be due partially to the commercial depression consequent upon the late panic, and perhaps still more to the demand for skilled labor in this country naturally succeeding the losses of population occasioned by the war. The war in Germany, by having developed conspicuously the severity of the Prussian military system, as well as by having produced a stagnation of business, has naturally induced an increased exodus of population toward the Western Continent. The fact that Ireland has not increased her quota in the same ratio as other countries, would seem to be due very much to the fact that the condition of the working classes in that country is now in a steady course of improvement; the large depletion of laborers having produced a reaction in favor of wages.

This influx of new population will do more than is generally imagined toward recuperating the country from the effects of war. The emigrants will, on the one hand, be liberal producers, and, on the other, economical consumers; so that they will have a surplus of production over consumption to go toward mitigating the evils of high prices.—[New York Economist.]

A BAILEFF recently undertook to serve a capias upon a debtor, who fortified himself within his domicile. Describing his bootless efforts to secure admission, the bailiff who made his return under oath, proceeded to say: "Whereupon the defendant presented himself at an upper window, pistol in hand, and said to this deponent, that if he, this deponent, did not instantly leave said premises, that he, said defendant, would send deponent to hell, which this deponent believes would have been if he had not immediately fled."

LOUISVILLE
COTTON MARKET.

It is a generally admitted fact that Louisville is the largest, and, to the planter, the most satisfactory Tobacco market in the world. And believing it can be made as important and satisfactory a market for Cotton as it is for Tobacco, by adopting the same system of selling at public sale by auction, allowing the owner or his agent the privilege of rejecting the sale when the price does not meet his views; and being informed that

MESSRS. PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.

Intend inaugurating this system in the sale of Cotton, we the undersigned, merchants and others, do pledge ourselves to sustain the enterprise to the extent of our ability by furnishing to the above firm all Cotton which we control, or can influence in this market, so long as they continue this system of selling.

SIGNED:

Trabue, Davis & Co.
Gordon, Harrison & Co.
Smith & Waide.
Moore, Brenmaker & Co.
H. A. Hughes & Co.
Kahn & Wolf.
Hutchison & Kaine.
Craig, Truman & Co.
Lisby, White & Cochran.
Hays, Cross & Co.
J. H. Wright & Co.
J. M. Robinson & Co.
George W. Morris & Co.
William M. Morris & Co.
Cannon & Buyers.
Low & Whitney.
Heeter & Chaudoin.
H. S. Julian & Co.
Wilson, Peter & Co.
Chamberlain & Co.
A. H. & W. O. Gardner.
Walton & Brother.
J. F. Weller.
J. S. Lithgow & Co.
R. A. Robinson & Co.
Gardner & Co.
J. S. Morris & Sons.
Van Pelt, Moses & Co.
Brinly, Dodge & Hardy.
John P. Morton & Co.; and others.

John H. Thomas & Co.
J. C. Doloney & Co.
J. Monks & Co.
Neal, Neatherland & Co.
N. Gwynne.
Snoddy Parrish & Co.
Weller & Backner.
L. L. Warren & Co.
Henry Chambers & Co.
Bridgeford & Co.
Oder, Taylor & Co.
M. E. Miller.
Moss, Trigg & Seiple.
Piatt & Allen.
Anderson, McCampbell & Co.
J. B. Wilder & Co.
Verhoff Bros.
H. S. Buckner.
D. R. Young & Co.
Spratt & Co.
Haynes, Noel & Co.
Cassaday & Co.
Terry, Wheat & Chesney.
T. & R. Slevin & Co.
W. H. Stokes & Co.
Harvey & Keith.
Murrell, Castleman & Co.
Baird Brothers.
Sutcliffe, Owen & Wood.

DEAR SIR: Allow us to call your attention to the fact that, at the request of merchants and other citizens, we have adopted the same system of selling

COTTON

which has proved so satisfactory to the planter in the sale of Tobacco in this market. Its advantages are numerous. It draws together all the buyers in this and many from other markets, the competition between whom insures the highest market price for each bale offered. Each bale is before the buyer, so that he can see its condition, with a sample fairly drawn showing its quality. The owner has the right, either in person or through his agent, to reject the sale when the price is not satisfactory. These advantages are secured to the planter with the same expense of selling as under the old system. The argument from our experience is conclusive, that sales prove more satisfactory under this than any other system.

Yours, respectfully,

PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.

seps 1jan

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,

WAREHOUSES:

NOS. 85 AND 87 MAIN, AND 38 AND 40 THIRD STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED COOKING STOVES:

Sentinel, Plain;
Ashland Kentuckian;
Capitola;
Crystal Palace;
Phoenix Range;

Sentinel, Extension;
Planter;
Hermitage;
Planet;
Southern Range.

ALSO EIGHT SIZES OF WROUGHT STOVES, AND THE FOLLOWING CANNON STOVES:

Meteor, Equator, Globe, Golden Egg.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING HEATING STOVES FOR COAL:

Louisville Franklin, Model Parlor, Monkey.

AND THE FOLLOWING FOR WOOD:
Forest Rose, Sunny Side,
Seven Plate, Bon Ton.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron and Tinnery Findings Generally,
And the largest assortment of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in the West.

We offer the "EXTENSION SENTINEL" to meet and compare favorably with the "Stewart" or "Home Comfort" Stoves, and to sell at much lower figures.

—JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—

2000 boxes Tin Plate;
500 bundles Sheet Iron;
50 " Russian;
50 " Belgian;
100 " Imitation Russian;
500 gross Bucket Covers;
250 " Pressed Pans, assorted.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,
85 and 87 Main Street.

seps 12

Foundries.

F. W. MERZ,

LOUISVILLE

ARCHITECTURAL

FOUNDRY

AND

ORNAMENTAL

Iron Works,

MANUFACTURER OF

Iron Fronts,
Columns,
Caps and
Bases,
Cornices
Sash Weights,
Air Grates,
And General
Building
Castings,
Iron Railings,
Verandahs,
Balconies,
Safes,
Bank
And
Jail Works.

ALSO AGENTS FOR
James Sargent's Magnetic Bank Locks.

Green Street,
Bet. Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PEOPLES' FOUNDRY

Cor. Main and Wenzel Sts.

PYNE, HACKETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS,

MANTEL GRATES,

CASTINGS,

&c., &c.,

Plain Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

OF ALL KINDS.

SALESROOM NO. 117 MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite National Hotel,

Where will always be found a complete stock of

COOKING,

HEATING,

PARLOR STOVES,

Of the best and most approved patterns, and

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS,

Coutry Hollow Ware,

DOG IRONS, &c.

Having had experience of nearly twenty years in the manufacture and sale of Stoves and Castings in this city, we can say to our friends and the trade generally in the West and South, that we are now amply prepared to furnish all goods in our line as low as any house in the city.

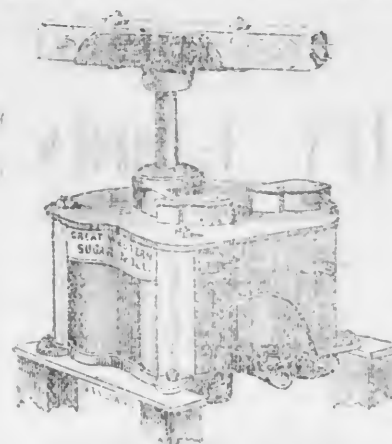
Particular attention paid to all orders, and shipments promptly made.

TERMS CASH.

my 18 8m

PYNE, HACKETT & CO.

Foundries.

VARIETY FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS.

PEARSON, AIKIN & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sugar Cane Mills
AND
EVAPORATORS,
Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw, Grist
Mills & Agricultural Machinery,
Small Castings, &c.

Main street bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.
Job Work of all kind done in good style, on
short notice. dec 21ly.

WASHINGTON
FOUNDRY,

Corner Ninth and Main Streets,

DAVIES & CO.

Manufacturers of

Marine, Stationary and Portable

ENGINES.

OIL WELL,

Tobacco, Grist and Saw Mill

MACHINERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Boiler, Shee-Iron, Copper and

Brass Work.

nov 21st

JULIUS BARBAROUX,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steamboat, Stationary and Port-

able.

STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,

Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar and

Mills, Mill Machinery, Cast and

Wrought Iron, Screw Pipes,

Force and Lift Pumps of

various kinds.

Hydraulic Presses & Machinery

for Manufacturing Tobacco.

Tobacco Screens and Presses.

Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and

Verandahs.

CRAIG'S

EXCELSIOR COTTON AND

HAY PRESS

Patented May 7, 1861, and July 4, 1865.

Premium taken at the Kentucky

State Agricultural Fair, 1865.

THIS PRESS consists of but few parts, all com-

plete and substantial.

One mule (or horse) and five hands can press

from 50 to 60 bales, weighing 50 lbs. each, in one

day of 10 hours; the bales when finished, being

24 inches square and four feet long, or can be

made, if desired, 20 inches square and 4 feet

long; thus avoiding the necessity of compress-

ing them again for the ship, and saving at least

one half the bagging and rope, besides a great

saving in freight and hauling.

The Press, complete, frame of the best white

oak and well painted, will be furnished at my

factory for \$60, or delivered on board boat, or

at Railroad Depot, for \$65. When the purchaser

prefers, a complete set of irons, with draw-

ings in detail, so that any carpenter can get out

the timber and put up the Press, will be fur-

nished for \$50, including the right to use, de-

livered on boat, or at Railroad Depot. The

Press, complete, weighs 800 lbs; the irons only

1500 lbs.

OIL TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

Special attention given to the manufac-

tory of

ENGINES, BORING TOOLS,

And other Machinery

USED IN BORING FOR OIL & SALT.

A full stock of the best description of Tools al-

ways on hand, such as

Centre Bits, Reamers, Jars, Joints, Tem-

per Screws, Rope Sockets, Sand

Pumps, Rope Sheaves, Beam

Plates, &c., &c.

Corner Floyd and Washington Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov 25 st

Foundries.

LOUISVILLE

STOVE AND GRATE

FOUNDRY,

SIXTH STREET,

West side, bet. Main and the River,

BRIDGEFORD & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

PLAIN AND ENAMELED

GRATES,

MARBLEIZED IRON AND SLATE

MANTLES,

COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE.

OF ALL KINDS,

WROUGHT IRON COOKING
STOVES,

All sizes for Families and Hotels, the

best made in the West!

DEALERS IN

Tin Plate, Wire, Block Tin, Sheet and

Slab Zinc, Antimony, Sheath-

ing, and Braziers' Copper

Rivets, Wire, Copper Bottoms, &c.,

And all other goods pertaining to Tinnery's stock.

Have also on hand a large stock of

TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES!

Also,

COPPER STILLs,

All sizes. All kinds of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work done

at the shortest notice.

CASH ORDERS

Solicited and promptly attended to.

aug 18 1jan 1

FLETCHER'S

PATENT

Rotary Engine

HAVING purchased the patent right for the

State of Kentucky, we have made the neces-

sary arrangements for the manufacture of these

engines. We are prepared to furnish them of

all sizes, at short notice.

Their great economy in price, as well as sim-

plicity and durability, must recommend them

to speedy and universal favor.

Orders may be left with John B. Davis & Co.,

corner Ninth and Main streets, or addressed to

JOHN B. DAVIS & CO.,

Box No. 17, Louisville, Ky.

READY FOR SALE.

We have six Engines now ready for sale, each

six horse power. Price \$25, with guarantee.

July 1st

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.,

AND AGENTS FOR

SHOENBERGER'S

BOILER PLATES,

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.'S